

FOREIGN.

TREATIES

AND

Diplomatic Papers of the Third Coalition.

Presented to the British Parliament, Jan. 28th, 1806.

No. I.—(Translation.)

Treaty of concert between his majesty and the emperor of all the Russias, signed at St. Petersburg, the 11th of April, 1805. In the name of the most holy and undivided trinity.

His majesty the king of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, animated with the desire of restoring to Europe the peace, independence and happiness, of which it is deprived by the unbounded ambition of the French government, and the immoderate degree of influence which it is striving to arrogate to itself, have resolved to employ every means in their power to obtain this salutary end, and to prevent the renewal of similar disastrous circumstances; and they have named in consequence for the purpose of fixing and agreeing upon those measures which their magnanimous intentions may call for, viz. his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the lord Grenville Leveson Gower, member of the parliament of the said united kingdom, one of his majesty's privy councillors and his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his majesty the emperor of all the Russias; and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Adam prince of Czartoryski, one of his privy councillors, member of the council of state, senator, adjunct minister of foreign affairs, member of the general direction of the schools, orator of the imperial university of Wilna and of its district, lieutenant of the grand prior of the sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem, of the Russian Catholic priory, and knight of the order of St. Anne, and commander of that of St. John of Jerusalem; and the Sieur Nicolas de Novossilzoff, his present chamberlain, adjunct minister of justice, charged with the examination of the projects presented to his majesty, and with other special commissions, president of the academy of sciences, member of the general direction of the schools, curator of the university of St. Petersburg of its district, and knight of the order of St. Vladimir, who, after having verified and exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. As the state of suffering in which Europe is placed, demands speedy remedy, their majesties the king of the united kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland, and the emperor of all the Russias, have mutually agreed to consult upon the means of putting a stop thereto, without waiting for farther encroachments, on the part of the French government. They have agreed in consequence to employ the most speedy and most efficacious means to form a general league of the states of Europe, and to engage them to accede to the present concert; and in order to accomplish the end proposed, to collect together a force which, independently of the succors furnished by his Britannic majesty, may amount to five hundred thousand effective men and to employ the same with energy, in order either to induce or compel the French government to agree to the re-establishment of peace and of the equilibrium of Europe.

Art. 2. The object of this league will be, to carry into effect what is proposed by the present concert, namely:

(a) The evacuation of the country of Hanover and of the north of Germany.

(b) The establishment of the independence of the republics of Holland and Switzerland.

(c) The re-establishment of the king of Sardinia in Piedmont with as large an augmentation of the territory as circumstances will permit.

(d) The future security of the Kingdom of Naples, and the complete evacuation of Italy, the Island of Elba included by the French forces.

(e) The establishment of an order of things in Europe, which may effectually guarantee the security and independence of the different states, and present a solid barrier against future usurpations.

Art. III. His Britannic majesty, in order to concur efficaciously on his side to the happy effects of the present concert, engages to contribute to the common efforts, by employing his forces both by sea & land, as well as his vessels adapted for transporting troops, in such manner as shall be determined

upon in the general plan of operations; his majesty will moreover assist the different powers who shall accede thereto by subsidies, the amount of which will correspond to the respective forces which shall be employed; and in order that the said pecuniary resources may be proportioned in the manner most conducive to the general good, and to assist the powers in proportion to the exertions they may make to contribute to the common success, it is agreed that the subsidies (barring particular arrangements) shall be furnished in the proportion of one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, for each hundred thousand men of regular troops, and so on in proportion for a greater or smaller number, payable according to the conditions herein after specified.

Art. IV. The said subsidies shall be payable by instalments, from month to month, in proportion to the forces which each power shall employ in pursuance of its engagements, to combat the common enemy, and according to the official report of the armies employed at the opening of the campaign, and of the several reinforcements which may join them. An arrangement shall be made in conformity with the plan of operations, which shall be forthwith regulated as to the period when these subsidies shall begin to be paid, and in the mode and place of payment shall be settled so as to suit the convenience of each of the belligerent parties. His Britannic majesty will likewise be prepared to advance with the current year, a sum for putting the troops in motion. This sum shall be settled by particular arrangements to be entered into by each power who shall take part in this concert; but his said majesty understands that the whole of the sums to be furnished to any power within the current year, as well on account of the said advance for the monthly subsidies, is in no case to exceed the proportion of one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, for every hundred thousand men.

Art. V. The high contracting parties agree that the different members of the league shall respectively be permitted to retain accredited persons with the commanders in chief of the different armies to carry on the correspondence, and to attend to the military operations.

Art. VI. Their majesties agree, that in the event of a league being formed, such as is pointed out in the first article, they will not make peace with France but by the common consent of all the powers who shall become parties in the said league; and also that the continental powers shall not recall their forces before the peace; moreover, his Britannic majesty engages to continue to pay the subsidies during the continuance of the war.

Art. VII. The present concert which is mutually acknowledged by the high contracting parties to be equally valid and binding as the most solemn treaty, shall be ratified by his majesty the king of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and by his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at St. Petersburg within the space of ten weeks, or sooner if possible.

In testimony whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have hereunto affixed the seal of their arms. Done at St. Petersburg 30th March, 11th April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and five.

(L. S.) Granville Leveson Gower.
(L. S.) Adam Prince Czartoryski.
(L. S.) Nicolas De Novossilzoff.

No. 1.—(A).—(Translation.)

First separate article of the treaty of concert between his majesty and the emperor of Russia, signed at St. Petersburg, 11th April, 30th March, 1805.

His majesty the emperor of all the Russias having made known to his Britannic majesty the arrangements with their majesties the emperor of Germany and the king of Sweden, his Britannic majesty engages to fulfil his stipulations of the present treaty of concert towards each of those powers, if, in the space of four months reckoning from the day of the signature of the present instrument, both those powers, or one of them, shall have caused their forces to act against France by virtue of the engagements they have taken with his majesty the emperor of all the Russias.

This separate article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the treaty of concert signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present separate article, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms. Done

at St. Petersburg, this 11th April, 30th March, in the year 1805.

(L. S.) Granville Leveson Gower.
(L. S.) Adam Prince Czartoryski.
(L. S.) Nicolas De Novossilzoff.

No. 1. (B).—(Translation.)

Fourth separate article of the treaty of concert between his majesty and the emperor of Russia signed at St. Petersburg, 11th April—40th March, 1805.

The collecting of five hundred thousand active men, mentioned in Article I. of the treaty of concert signed this day, not being so convenient as it is desirable, their majesties have agreed that it should be carried into execution as soon as it should be possible to oppose to France in an active force of four hundred thousand men, composed in the following manner, Austria to supply 250,000 men, Russia not less than 150,000 men, independent of the levies made by her in Albania, in Greece, &c. and the remainder of the four hundred thousand will be made up by the troops of Naples, Hanover, Sardinia, and others.

This separate article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the treaty of concert signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present separate article and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms. Done at St. Petersburg this 11th April—30th March, in the year 1805.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.
(L. S.) ADAM PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.
(L. S.) NICOLAS DE NOVOSSILZOFF.

No. 1. (C).—(Translation.)

Fifth separate article of the treaty of concert between his majesty and the emperor of Russia, signed at St. Petersburg, 11th April—30th March, 1805.

His majesty the emperor of all the Russias engages also to march as soon as possible an army of not less than sixty thousand men to the frontiers of Austria, and also another of not less than eighty thousand men to the Prussian frontiers, to be ready to cooperate with the said courts in the proportion established by the treaty of concert signed this day, and to support them respectively in case they should be attacked by France, who might suppose them to be engaged in some negotiation tending towards an object contrary to their views; but it is understood, that independently of the one hundred and fifteen thousand men which his imperial majesty of all the Russias will come to act against the French, he will keep bodies of reserve and observation upon his frontiers.

It is moreover agreed that as the forces promised by his majesty the emperor of all the Russias shall, or in part, quit the frontiers of his empire, his Britannic majesty will pay them the subsidies at the rate established by the present treaty of concert, until the return of the said forces to their homes; and moreover, the equivalent of 3 months of subsidy as a *premier verse* on campaign.

The Russian troops already stationed at the Seven Islands, or which may be intended to be transported thither will not enjoy the advantage of the subsidies and of the *premier verse* on campaign, stipulated in the present article, before the day of their leaving the Seven Islands to commence their operations against the French.

This separate article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the treaty of concert signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present separate article, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms. Done at St. Petersburg, the 11th April—30th March, 1805.

(L. S.) Granville Leveson Gower.
(L. S.) Adam Prince Czartoryski.
(L. S.) Nicolas De Novossilzoff.

BOSTON, June 6.

ON THE ELECTION OF A GOVERNOR.

Yesterday the committee appointed to examine the returns of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, made the following report to the senate:

The committee of both houses, appointed to examine the returns of votes from the several towns, districts and plantations in this commonwealth, for governor and lieutenant governor.

REPORT.

That they have carefully examined all the returns of votes from the several towns, districts and plantations in this commonwealth, after revising and correcting a schedule herewith reported, entitled, "Votes for governor and lieutenant governor, 27th election, 1806," they find the whole number of votes contained therein for governor to be seventy five thousand two hundred and seventeen; and the whole number of votes for lieutenant governor to be seventy three thousand five hundred and nineteen.

Your committee report, that a number of said returns appear to have been altered,

either in the words or figures which give the number of votes, set against the name of each person; nevertheless, there is no reason to believe that said returns have been fraudulently altered; and they report as their opinion, that they ought to remain on each schedule. The committee then give a long list of inaccuracies, and then say.

Your committee report, That when said schedule shall be rectified and amended as aforesaid, the whole number of votes for governor will be 73,410, and that 36,708 will be necessary to make a choice. That no person is a majority of votes for governor.

That his excellency Caleb Strong, esq. who had 36,692; the hon. James Sullivan, esq. who had 36,031; James Sullivan, esq. who had 31,708; and the hon. William Heath, esq. who had 85 votes are the four persons who had the highest number of votes, as the candidates for the office of governor.

And your committee report, That when said schedule shall be rectified and amended as aforesaid, the whole number of votes for lieutenant governor, will then be seventy-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven. Necessary to make a choice, thirty five thousand nine hundred and four.

That the hon. William Heath has thirty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty, for lieutenant governor, and is chosen.

Mr. Davis moved, that the consideration should be commenced, and such parts only postponed as gentlemen should say they wished for further light upon. Mr. Howe was in favor of this motion. But it was replied, that without examination it was difficult to know what to oppose and what to admit. Mr. Hill was in favor of proceeding with the discussion.

Mr. Phillips said, as the question was whether the Legislature should choose a governor, or confirm the choice of the people; it was proper that the Legislature should proceed with caution and delicacy, in ascertaining that this was a case in which that power devolved upon them. He moved, that to-morrow, [this day,] 10 o'clock, be assigned for taking up the report. Negatived; yeas 19, nays 20.

A motion for 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was then put and carried; yeas 21, nays 18.

Mr. Smith moved that the returns should be returned to the custody of the committee; but this motion was superceded by a motion that they should be placed in the hands of the clerk for the inspection of the members.

AFTERNOON.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock, and took into consideration the report of the committee on the votes for governor.

Mr. Howe moved the acceptance of the report.

Mr. Otis moved it should be read in portions; and the president proceeded to read it so accordingly.

When the part which relates to the votes of Isleborough was read, Mr. Gore moved that the votes of Caleb Strong (or Caleb Strong as he was convinced it was) should be taken from the scattering votes, and placed in the column for Caleb Strong. On this question the yeas were 19, nays 20. All the federal members voting in the affirmative and all the democratic members in the negative. A similar vote was taken on the votes of Davis-town for Caleb Strong, and decided by the same votes.

Previous to these questions being taken, Mr. Titcomb read a list of thirty-one instances, wherein Mr. Sullivan's name was variously misspelt, and yet the votes were placed in the column under the name of that gentleman. The number of votes in these cases were 1910.

Mr. Otis then remarked that as gentleman appeared willing to reject returns for an incorrectness of a letter in spelling, he moved that the votes of the plantation of Davis-town, should be altogether rejected, they being returned for "Davis-town in the county of Hancock," and there being no county of that name. Negatived, 19, 20.

When the paragraph respecting Belfast was read, Mr. Bliss moved that the scattered votes should be rejected. Negatived, 19, 20.

Mr. Phillips moved that the votes for James Sulvan in Lynn, should be placed in Mr. Sullivan's column. Negatived, 19, 20.

Mr. Otis moved that the return from Parsonsfield should be rejected, it appearing on the face thereof not to have been sealed up according to the constitution.

This motion was superceded by a motion to adjourn, which was carried and the Senate adjourned about nine o'clock, after several motions to adjourn previously made, had been unsuccessful. The report will be resumed this morning.

There was considerable debate on several motions. They were advocated by Gore, Otis, Titcomb, Phillips, Brimingham and Bliss—opposed by Hill and Ulmer.

NORFOLK, June 6.

Arrived, British brig Brothers, Johnstons, from Whitehaven. In long, 52, four months out 11 days.

Ship Caledonian, Dickson, 37 days from Liverpool. The brig Martha Bland failed from Liverpool, for City Point—Liverpool, the brig Wheeler, Beeson, 40 days for this port. In the Caledonian passengers.

Schiff Alliance, Rock, 48 hours from Liverpool.

The barque Petersburg, Lavis, arrived after a passage of 33 days, and sailed for April for Liverpool.

A French felucca from Batarra, lately with two armed American schooners, one of which was the Eclipse of Baltimore (supposed to be the Eclipse of Baltimore), bound home; the felucca engaged, and after having her captain wounded, and about 20 of her men killed, struck to the Americans did not wish to take on her, she was left "to manage her fate in her own way," and had got into a very crippled condition.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

Abstract of a letter from a commercial house in London, to their correspondent in Constantinople dated April 12.

"In consequence of the war between this country, and the blockade of Hamina, Prussia, and the blockade of Hamina, &c. by our ships of war, the market for colonial produce, may be expected to be considerable, as the chief supplies of Europe, Germany, &c. must be derived from Holland, the ports of which government have been the property of our government in the general blockade. On the other hand, the blockade of Prussia towards the north, and her having commenced hostilities even Sweden, presents again the prospect of a continental war, and has had a most favorable effect upon our cotton market."

The democrats care not a straw for conscripts. It furnishes some food for party. They knew the French Rochefort squadron late cruise, took and burnt from ten to a neutral vessel, several of which were American. These lawless have made no complaint of the subject; not a ship. With them, war and Mr. Jefferson does, is always Boston Cent.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The following remarks conclude a speech made by Mr. Fox, in the British House of Commons, in defence of the plans of Mr. Windham. After generally the arguments of the 10th.

"Mr. Fox proceeded to the prospect before us; and looking to our situation compared with that of the formidable ally in Europe to strike a single blow for us, he owned that he should be obliged to recommend an increase of our force, even beyond what could be hoped for by facility. He feared there was such a peace as might relieve us of the necessity of keeping up that force; if neither peace could be obtained upon honorable terms, nor means found by to circumscribe the enemy within the limits, the country must come to a dreadful option; either we must lose ourselves up within our insular situation, doing all interference with the Continent, or we must continue the struggle up hill, with the best prospects our exertions could afford, of ultimately bringing the contest to an honorable termination. Our situation was such, that whatever expense might be, we must have an army somewhere; in case of invasion, which he was one of those who did think very probable, we should be defeated by a powerful marine. If, supposing invasion to take place, we repudiated the idea of being panic-stricken by any apprehension on that head, not by fears of this kind, or keeping self upon his defence within his own territory, that the present ruler of France effected his triumphs.

Defended at sea by our navy, home, to which he certainly looked first object, by a numerous and brave army, backed by a gallant, loyal population, nothing for which to fear the issue of a final contest, even upon ground. And if he looked to Ireland, where a population of as brave a people as on earth, who, if measured but adopted to conciliate their feelings.

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Dana, Hill and Ulmer.

NORFOLK, June 6.
Arrived, British brig Brothers, Johnston, 44
days from Whitehaven. In long 52, spoke ship
Melodia, Richardson, from this port, bound to
Falmouth out 11 days.

Ship Caledonian, Dickson, 37 days from Bel-
fast. The brig Martha Bland failed the same
day from Liverpool, for City Point—Left at
Liverpool, the brig Wheeler, Beeson, to fail in
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44 passengers.

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Cork after a passage of 33 days, and sailed the
10th of April for Liverpool.

A French felucca from Barracoa, lately fell in
with two armed American schooners, one of them
supposed to be the Eclipse of Baltimore from St.
Domingo, bound home; the felucca engaged the
schooners, and after having her captain wounded,
and about 20 of her men killed, struck to them;
but as the Americans did not wish to take posses-
sion of her, she was left "to manage her own
affairs in her own way," and had got into Barra-
coa in a very crippled condition.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

Extract of a letter from a commercial house in
London, to their correspondent in Charleston,
dated April 12.

"In consequence of war between this country
and Prussia, and the blockade of Hamburg,
Bremen, &c. by our ships of war, the markets in
Holland for colonial produce, may be expected to
advance considerably, as the chief supplies for the
north of Europe, Germany, &c. must now be
derived from Holland, the ports of which country
government have seen the propriety of not includ-
ing in the general blockade. On the other hand,
the hostile conduct of Prussia towards this country,
and her having commenced hostilities even against
Sweden, presents again the prospect of a general
continental war, and has had a most severe effect
upon our cotton market."

The democratic case not a straw for commerce,
unless it furnishes some food for party clamour.
They knew the French Rochefort Squadron, on a
late cruise, took and burnt from ten to eighteen
neutral vessels, several of which were American;
yet these bawlers have made no complaints on
the subject; not a hiss. With them, whatever
Davis and Mr. Jefferson does, is always right.
Boston Centinel.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The following remarks conclude a speech
made by Mr. Fox, in the British house
of Commons, in defence of the military
plans of Mr. Windham. After notice-
ing generally the arguments of opposi-
tion.

"Mr. Fox proceeded to the prospect be-
fore us; and looking to our situation, as
compared with that of the formidable enemy
with whom we had to contend, without
an ally in Europe to strike a single blow
for us, he owned that he should be disposed
to recommend an increase of our public
force, even beyond what could be borne
with facility. He feared there were no
hopes to be entertained of speedily attain-
ing such a peace as might relieve us from
the necessity of keeping up that force. But
if neither peace could be obtained upon ho-
norable terms, nor means found by force
to circumscribe the enemy within reason-
able limits, the country must come to this
dreadful option; either we must lock our-
selves up within our insular situation, shan-
doning all interference with the Continent,
Divisor orbis Britannos,

or we must continue the struggle fighting
up hill, with the best prospects our means
and exertions could afford, of ultimately
bringing the contest to an honorable issue.
Our situation was such, that whatever the
expense might be, we must have a British
army somewhere; in case of invasion,
which he was one of those who did not
think very probable, we should be likewise
defended by a powerful marine. How-
ever, supposing invasion to take place, he
reprobated the idea of being panic struck
by any apprehension on that head. It was
not by fears of this kind, or keeping him-
self upon his defence within his own terri-
tory, that the present ruler of France, had
effected his triumphs.

Defended at sea by our navy, and at
home, to which he certainly looked as the
first object, by a numerous and brave ar-
my, backed by a gallant, loyal population,
he saw nothing for which to fear in the
issue of a final contest, even upon English
ground. And if he looked to Ireland, he
saw there a population of as brave and loyal
people as on earth, who, if measures were
but adopted to conciliate their feelings and

attachmēt, would give to his majesty a
source for recruiting his armies, unequal-
led on the same number of acres, in the
dominions of any prince in Europe."

Lambert's calculations for finding a first Meridi-
an for the United States.

Several gentlemen of astronomical science en-
gaged themselves in making observations at
Washington City on an occultation of one of the
Pleiades, the brightest star in that constellation
by the Moon. The appearances were noted on
the evening of October 20th, 1804, by Abra-
ham Bradley, esq. assistant postmaster general;
Mr. Seth Pease, a clerk in the general post office;
and the Rev. David Wiley, principal of an aca-
demy in Georgetown. Upon the data found by
these observers, Mr. William Lambert has entered
into a series of calculations for ascertaining there-
from the latitude north of the Equator and the
longitude west of Greenwich of observatory in Eng-
land, of the Capital at Washington. These were
published at Washington by Mr. Way, near the
center part of 1805, in about 50 pages 4to. Mr.
Lambert enumerates the various modes of finding
the longitude of places on the earth's surface, by
observing the times of the eclipses of Jupiter's
satellites; by taking the distance between the
sun and the moon or between the moon & a fixed
star; by means of a solar eclipse; and by the
occultation of a known fixed star by the moon.
He gives a preference to the result obtained by
the two latter of these methods notwithstanding the
tediousness of calculating the parallaxes in
latitude and longitude, and the errors which may
arise from the use of a great number of figures in
the computation.

The longitude of the capitol, intended as a
first meridian for the United States, is found by
Mr. L. to be 5 hours, 7 minutes, and 33 se-
conds in time, or 75, 53 1/4 in distance well
it in the meridian of Greenwich, computed ac-
cording to observations by the parallaxes. The
longitude by the mean of other calculations, he
finds it to be 76 54 3/5 W. equal to 5h. 7m.
36. 23. sec. in time. But on the former he
has the most reliance, and considers it a near ap-
proximation to the truth.

This modest and meritorious astronomer in-
vites other gentlemen of science to co-operate
with him in this work, and assist in fixing a first
meridian for the nation on sure principles. And
in order to aid the sciences of geography and na-
vigation by celestial observations, he announces
to our astronomers the eclipse of the sun, which
will happen on the 16th of June, 1806. This
will be total in those parts of the New England
States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. as
are situated between lat. 41, 25, and 42, 55.
N. and central at or near the city of Hudson.
It is to be hoped such an excellent opportunity
will be improved to the utmost by all those
who have the means of making observations.—
The professors in colleges and universities, and
gentlemen of science and fortune, may easily
make arrangements for the event, on being in-
formed of long beforehand of the time and places
for observing it to the best advantage.
[N. Y. Am. Citizen.]

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

INTERESTING PAMPHLET.

We have been favoured with the loan of
a valuable English production entitled,
"An Inquiry into the state of the Nation
at the commencement of the present admini-
stration." Its author is avowedly hostile
to the policy of the late British minister,
particularly with regard to the continental
alliances. Under this head he proceeds in a
perspicuous manner to trace back to its
causes the unfortunate failure of the third
Coalition. The facts and arguments which
he produces, evince that he has had am-
ple access to the highest sources of political
information; and that he has viewed with
a clear and steady eye, the operating causes
of the present calamitous situation of all
Europe.

So far back as eighteen hundred & three
the courts of Vienna and Petersburg, had
yielded to the influence of British repre-
sentations and determined on hostility to
France, but as the author indignantly re-
marks, "By a consummation of headlong
impatience, the execution of the enterprise
was attempted before time was given to
obtain a definitive answer from Prussia,
whether favorable or adverse to the views
of the league. What shall we say then, if
it appears, that far from waiting until Prus-
sia had become favourably disposed, the
allies did not even suspend their mea-
sures until she had given a positive answer
—that far from waiting to ascertain whe-
ther Prussia meant to join them or remain
neutral, they rushed into the war before
they knew whether she was to remain neu-
tral, or to take part with France?"

But that part of the present work which
most interests this country, is that which
treats the relations of England with the few
powers which have preserved a strict neu-
trality particularly with the United States
—"the chief," adds the writer, "Indeed
the only considerable nation of this descrip-
tion." The doctrine of the British in re-
lation to neutral trade is here discussed,
not so much on the point of propriety and
right, as to its policy. As we mean to lay

before our readers the whole of this article
on this subject, we shall at present forbear
making any extracts from it.

The pamphlet next treats of the right
assumed by the British of searching all A-
merican vessels at sea, and impressing the
British seamen found in them. This right
he contends, does not belong to, nor can
it with justice be exercised by the nation.
"Do we mean then," exclaims he, "to de-
ny our sailors alone, of all classes of the
people a right to leave the country, and
seek employment in the territories of
friendly powers?"

It is hurtful to the commerce of the coun-
try; that artisans should go to America and
Russia, and we have various laws on our
statute book, the fruits of a mistaken poli-
cy, framed with a view of preventing such
an emigration. But no one can propose,
at the present day, to extend such prohibi-
tions, and still less was it ever in contem-
plation, to reclaim the artisans who had
actually gone away and settled in foreign
countries. A sailor working in an Ameri-
can ship, is only in the predicament of a
farmer cultivating an American plantation;
and the search of the ship for the purpose
of seizing the sailor, would be an act of as
violent aggression, as the search of the
country for the seizure of the farmer. The
only difference between the cases is, that
we happen to have the power in the former,
and not in the latter." On this subject we
shall hereafter give this article also at full
length.

The general contents of this pamphlet
cannot fail of interesting the American re-
ader. From the drift of its reasoning, we
are led to make this single, but to us im-
portant inference, that being the production
of a pen evidently in the service of the pre-
sent English cabinet, the public will be en-
abled, by a perusal of its contents, to judge
of the views and disposition of that minis-
try towards this country; and we are happy
to say, from a hasty glance at its pages,
that it breathes no sentiments towards us
but those of conciliation and perfect good
will.

PYRAMIDS.—Maupertius says, men
have very justly reckoned those prodigious
masses of earth and stone among the won-
ders of the world; nevertheless, their use
appears to us very trivial, or is unknown.
The Egyptians seem to have been more de-
sirous of erecting wonders than of commu-
nicating instruction. It is, however, scarce
probable, that these enormous pyramids
were solely intended to enclose a dead bo-
dy; they contain, perhaps the most extra-
ordinary monuments of the history and sci-
ences of Egypt. About nine hundred
years ago, a curious Caliph, it is said, after
much labor, at last discovered a small pas-
sage leading to a hall in which is still to be
seen a marble chest, or kind of coffin. But
how small a part doth this occupy in such
an edifice? Is it not highly probable that it
contains many other things?

The use of gun-powder renders the blow-
ing up of one of the pyramids a matter of
no difficulty at present; and the Grand
Seigneur would readily give that permission
to a king of France, who should express
the smallest curiosity to have it done. I
should however have been much better
pleased had the kings of Egypt employed
the millions of men, who reared those py-
ramids in the air, in digging canals in the
earth, of a depth answerable to the marvel-
lous we find in the works of those princes.
We know nothing of the interior of the
earth. Our deepest mines scarce pe-
netrate to the shell. Could we get at the
kernel it is probable we should find matter
very different from that which we know, &
meet with some extraordinary phenomena.
That force, about which there has been so
many disputes, and which, supposing it
lodged in all bodies, serve so well to ex-
plain nature, is only known by experi-
ment made on the surface of the earth; it
were much to be wished that its phenomena
could be examined in such deep cavities.

From Armstrong's Sketches.

OF LUCK.

That sensible, or at least that plausible,
old saying *Quisquis sive fortune sibi est*,
which in plain English means that every
man is the carpenter or bricklayer of his
own fortune, is not to be admitted without
a great many exceptions; for luck, good
or bad, will every now and then be med-
dling, in what regards the prosperity of
such reptiles, such vile worms, as some
humble-philosophers are pleased to reckon
the race of human kind.

Fortuna favet fortibus; fortune favors
the brave, says another. A third says,
Fortuna favet fatuis; fortune favors fools.
This last observation seems to have more
examples in its favor than both the other
two. For fools and weak people, they say,

are generally remarkable for good luck.
But though fortune interferes ever so evi-
dently in their favor, few of them have the
generosity or gratitude to own it; ascribing
or what ought rather to be called imputing,
their success entirely to their own superior
merit.

OF BLASPHEMY.

There is a set of vain crazy mortals, I was go-
ing to say half-witted fellows, but that would be
too great a compliment; fools, that attempt to
shine by talking blasphemy. God God! is
would be a small triumph to outshine all these ge-
nuses in that file. If I the thunder at least
as little as any of those indecent reproaches; but
I cannot be so rapidly ungrateful, as to insult
the adorable author of my being and all the pleas-
ures of my life. These surely needs very little
wit to ridicule the ideal God of the vulgar; who
conceive the stupendous Creator of the universe;
the Almighty Spirit, who has produced every
thing that is good, great, and beautiful; to be
a petty, ill-natured old man, with a long beard.

After all, to give the devil his due; a brave
who is always at bottom a job, as indeed most
of us are, is of all animals the least unpardonable
for complaining of his Maker.

OF VULGAR ERRORS.

Even of facts of fact. Is this a just reproach?
Pray what animal is so troublesome or dangerous
as a fool, whether he is your enemy or your
friend.

Why are magnanimity and meekness, wit and
wisdom, supposed such extraordinary combina-
tions? Good sense is surely the solid foundation
of true wit; & the truest magnanimity is above all
the little turbulence of passion: which is some-
times affected to disguise fear.

A bad heart is by some people supposed almost
intolerable from an idle head. It is quite the
contrary: for where the heart is false the head is
never sound. A fool may be honest; but the
most plausible knave never yet possessed a sound
understanding. In a word, the less moral a man
is the nearer he approaches to an ass.

OF CIVILITY.

A few days ago, upon accidentally opening an
old book, I found the following reflection:
"Incivility is not a vice of the soul, but the ef-
fect of many vices; of ridiculous vanity, of ig-
norance, idleness, stupidity, giddiness, contempt
of others, of ill nature, and jealousy."

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next will be sold at the Ven-
ue Store

A great variety of valuable
BOOKS.
P. G. Marteller.

Jan. 12.

BOTTLING CELLAR.

DAVID P. DEWEES,

Has fit fall, at his BOTTLING CELLAR, on
Prince Street.

Here's Philadelphia Porter, & Ale,
in bottles, of a superior quality. He has fitted
up a room in the cellar for the accommodation of
such as may favor him with their custom and
will be happy to serve them.
June 12. d2w

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Alexander Smith & Son,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—
All persons having accounts or claims, are re-
quested to bring them in for settlement; and
those indebted, to pay immediately unto Alexan-
der Smith, who is duly authorized to settle all
transactions relative to the said partnership.

Alexander Smith,
James Smith.

June 12.

(12)

d1m

Two Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, Ignatius
Mills, about twenty years of age, an ap-
prentice to the tanning and currying business.—
No charges will be paid if brought home.
Ezra Kinney, & Co.

June 12

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, about 4,000 feet
of MANOGANY, of the best quality of St. D. Min-
go Wood, capable of being cut into hand-rails,
or Cabinet Work, also about 2,000 feet in plank,
and about 20 logs of Sassa. Wood.

The subscriber has also on hand, A handsome
assortment of CABINET WORK, of the best quality
and superior workmanship, consisting of Side-
boards, Bedsteads and Posts, Tables, Chairs,
Water-flans, &c. &c.—All of which will be
sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

He expects to receive a regular supply of MA-
HOGANY, and will always have the different
articles of Cabinet Work ready on demand, at his
shop, near the Coffee House, Royal Street.

Benjamin Adamson.

June 12.

2-w 3w4

Call, and the highest price given
for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by
the Printer of this paper.

FOR SALE,

Kanaway Land, of the first quality:
One thousand acres, lying on Duck Creek, which is a branch of Elk River into which it empties about 40 miles above the confluence of Elk with the Great Kanaway.

It is a parallelogram—finely watered—Duck Creek permeating every side.

In a letter from Mr. Triplett, the surveyor, I am told that 700 acres are bottom, as rich as he ever surveyed, and that the high ground is fertile. Mr. B. Reider also informs me that he has seen persons who have been on the land, and who speak of it in the highest terms.

It lies about 25 miles N. E. of Kanaway Court House; in a healthy country, eligible situation, and affords to the industrious every comfort that can flow from judicious tillage and extensive grazing.

Five Dollars per acre are expected for this tract—one third in hand, and the remainder in two annual installments; or property in Alexandria, Fairfax or Loudoun will be received in exchange.

Thomas Davis.

Alexandria, 7th June.

THOMAS TAYLOR,

Begs leave to inform the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he has arrived from Philadelphia, and brought with him a quantity of his

New invented Liquid for the destroying of Bugs,

Being the best ever yet invented, as it not only destroys them but prevents others from harboring in the place any more where you have dressed with the liquid. This liquid has a very pleasant smell, and not the least danger in using it. Made and prepared by *Thomas Taylor*, near the first turnpike gate, Germantown road Philadelphia—

Of whom may be had,

His Patent Liquid Blacking for Boots and Shoes.

Sold by appointment, with directions for using it, by Mr. John Wray, No. 12, Market Street, Baltimore; and Mr. Duffey, Comb-maker, Royal Street, Alexandria.

June 7.

N. B. A good allowance to those who take a quantity.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of *Thomas Atwood Diggs, Esq.* One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said *Thomas A. Diggs* to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 23rd day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan, }
W. C. Selden, } *Commissioners.*

April 22.

THE Subscriber and possessor of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

The public are notified, and all persons are cautioned, against purchasing certain Lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the superior court of Chancery, to be sold as the property of *Thomas Atwood Diggs*, and advertised by the commissioners, Swan and Selden, to be sold at Leesburg on the 23rd day of June next; the fee of said estate being clearly vested in and belonging to *William Dudley Diggs*, of Maryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact for the estate of *William Dudley Diggs*.

City of Washington, April 28. [May 7] *dis*

POSTPONEMENT.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *Daniel McCarty* to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from the said *Daniel McCarty* to *Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield*, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 27th day of this present month, part of that Tract of land called Mount Air, whereon the said *McCarty* now lives, lying upon Acquintine Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining *Gardner's Mill Land*, distant about 21 or 22 miles from Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

June 4.

Phineas Janney,
Andrew Scholfield.

We have thought proper to postpone the sale of the above Land heretofore advertised for the 31st May, until the 27th of June, when it will be positively sold.

P. J. & A. S.

Printing, in its various branches, and formerly executed at this office.

For the Convenience of Families,

(If sufficient encouragement is afforded)

EDWARD LEE,

Baker, Royal Street, near Gadsby's;
Will commence on Monday next, the 9th instant, and continue during the summer months every day from 11 o'clock, in the forenoon to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to bake in the best manner, such dishes as may be sent to him, consisting either of meats, pies, puddings, &c. and bread, on terms that will be considered moderate.

Very nice Rusk, every evening at 5 o'clock.

Loaf Bread baking continued as usual.

June 4.

ec4w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *David Wilson Scott* and *Elizabeth his wife*, to the subscriber, for securing the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned, to *Joseph Faxon* and *Co.* will be sold, at public auction, for ready money, on MONDAY, the 30th day of this month, on the premises, the two story framed House with the Lot of Ground, fronting 37 feet on Prince Street, near the corner of Washington Street, in which Mr. Scott now lives. Also, a vacant lot adjoining, fronting 20 feet on Prince Street, and running back 100 feet to a 10 feet alley. Also, a lot of ground on the corner of Duke and Columbus Streets, fronting 60 feet on Duke Street, and running back 88 feet to a 10 feet alley. Also, a lot of ground on the corner of Duke and Water Streets, fronting 54 feet on Duke, and 66 feet on Water Street.

G. DENEALE, Trustee.

June 7

21w15

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY,

The 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, will be sold, at public auction, on the premises,

The Warehouse and Lot lately occupied by the subscriber, at the north west corner of King and Water Streets; the Lot fronts 35 feet on King Street and about 80 feet on Water Street—the Warehouse is of wood, 3 stories high, about 35 feet square, fronting each of the said streets, and has an extensive shed or back building. The above property being mortgaged to secure my endorser on my accommodation note in the bank of Alexandria, any payments which will satisfy said bank, will be received for the purchase money, and the purchaser receive a good title.

David Wilson Scott.

June 7.

2aw15

NOTICE.

SUCH of the creditors of *John Hickman and Co.* late of Alexandria, as have come into the terms upon which the said *John Hickman and Co.* surrendered their property to the use of their creditors, are required to attend, in person, with, or to transmit the evidence of their debts against the said *Hickman and Co.* duly proved, to the subscriber, residing in Alexandria, on or before the 10th day of July next, to enable the subscriber to make a small dividend among the creditors of a sum of money in the hands of one of the creditors residing in Alexandria.

The interest upon the debts to be calculated to the 31st of May, 1796, the time when the said *John Hickman and Co.* surrendered up their property.

George Clementson.

June 7.

td&aw10h1jy

N. B. The postage of letters to be paid.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust from *Benjamin Talbot*, now deceased, late of Fairfax county, to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain debt due from the said *Talbot* to *Jonah Thompson* and *Richard Vritell*, of the town of Alexandria and district of Columbia, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, a certain tract of LAND, situated on the head waters of Piney Branch, in the said county of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of Mr. *Thomas Mellan*, and about two and a half miles from Fairfax court house; containing 324 and a half acres, together with all the improvements, buildings, &c. thereon; being the same tract of land on which the said *Talbot* lately resided, and now in possession of his widow.

Sale will commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

David Stuart.

June 2.

2aw2d1jy.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

JOHN WATTS,

ALEXANDRIA;

Has just received, per the *William Murdoch*, (via Baltimore) from London, a complete assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers, viz.

Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hose

do. Silk and Leather Gloves

Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hose

do. Silk and Leather Gloves

Silk and Cotton Chambray Mullins

3 8, 7 8, and 9 8 undressed Gingham

Figured and plain Jaconet Cambrics

Plain and figured Jaconet Mullin

India Book Mullin

White and colored Cambrics

Plain and figured Leno Mullin

Leno Shawls and Veils

Italian Grapes and Lutealings

London Chinizes and Calicoes

White and colored Jean

Cambric Dimities

First chop Long Nankens

Marfelles Jean and Muslinet Waistcoating

Brown and Scarlet Bandanoes

Real Madras Handkerchiefs

3-4, 4-4, and 8-4 Damask Shawls

Diaper Table Cloths

Russia Sheetings

White and brown Sheetings

superfine Cloths and Cashmeres

3 pieces Salisbury Cloth

3 bales India Goods

7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens

White and brown Plaitals

Umbrellas and Parasols

German Ticklenburgs

White and brown Rolls

Bed Ticking

Apron and Shirting Checks

Walton's Glaze and Cradling Scythes

Wedding Hoes assorted in casks

Gentlemen's best London Hats, &c. &c.

May 16.

Plaster Paris & Lime—afloat.

100 tons Plaster Paris,

70 casks Lime,

On board *Brig Nancy*, Captain Hall,

AND FOR SALE BY

Lawson & Fowle,

Who have also received by said *Brig*, Schooner

Dove, and *Packet*, from Baltimore,

30 boxes Cod Fish

70 do. Mould and Dipt Candles

120 do. Half Boxes Brown Soap

1 Bale Beerboon Gurraths

Imperial, } TEAS,

Young Hyson } of the latest importations.

20 barrels N. E. Rum

75 casks B-llona Gunpowder

70 casks Fig Blue

In Store,

Prime Beek and Pork

Russia and Ravens Duck

Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas

Mulcovado Sugar

Casks Claret and Madeira Wine

200 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles

50 do. Chocolate, &c. &c.



For Freight,

The *Brig NANCY*,

R. B. HALL, Master;

Burthen about 1200 barrels. She

is in good order and will be ready to

receive a cargo in three days.

Apply as above.

May 21.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received by the latest arrivals a band-

some assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colonade Mull Mullins

Diagonal laced and pequet

ditto

Cut gauze, japanned and

honey-comb do.

Plain and figured Leno

Pequet crape

Plain cambric, jaconet and

mull mullins

Plain & colored hair-cord-

ed cambric

India & British book mull-

lin

Do. do. handkerchiefs

Leno veils

Lace cambric and tam-

bored mull shawls

Honey-comb and imperial

facinet do.

Undressed gingham, chintz

and calicoes

Silk and cotton chambrays

Italian Mantuas

Ribbands

Italian sewing silk

Silk and cotton hosiery

Ladies' extra long silk and

kid gloves

Habit do.

York tanned do.

Pic nic mits

Mens' gloves

Adelphi cotton in boxes

Wood's superfine cloths &

cushioners

Marfelles waistcoating

Nankens

4-4 and 7-8 Irish linen

Shirting cotton

Long lawns

Linen Cambrics

Umbrellas

Baudouin handkerchiefs

Plaitals

Dowels

Creas

Ticklenburgh

Offshurghs and rolls

Baltas

Gurraths and

Salmopors.

A. L. S. O.

FRESH TEAS,

Of a superior quality, in small Leaden ewisters and

by the pound.

May 6.

ROBERT GRAY

Has just received,

The first half Volume of *Dr. Rees's*

NEW CYCLOPEDIA,

Subscribers are requested to send for their

Copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

May 20.

FREIGHT WANTED.

300 bbls. wanted on freight to Nor-
folk, and 400 ditto on freight to Rich-
mond or Petersburg.—Terms will be
very moderate.

Apply to

A. LINDO, Broker.

April 21.

BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that

HE HAS OPENED A

Broker's Office and Commission Store,

At the corner of Union and King Streets,

WHERE he will be happy to render his services in those branches of business. Every species of public stock, merchandise, bonds, houses, lots, and vessels will be BOUGHT and SOLD on commission. Reasonable advances will be made on consignments; and acceptances will be given when such consignments are accompanied with orders to sell to meet the payments. All kinds of produce and merchandise received on storage at the customary terms.

He has, at present, for Sale,

A first rate (gentleman's) Servant, young, likely, active and healthy, and may be had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 400 dollars, cash, or approved endorsed notes, negotiable in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.

Wanted to Hire,

A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 28.

N. B. FLOUR bought and sold